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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.62.

August 2, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 97 86

August 2, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 79

8010 日六廿六

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

伍華禮 號二月八英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCO-AMERICANS STILL PUSHING ON.

GERMANS TRYING TO ESTABLISH A SOLID LINE.

Enemy Being Squeezed into Another Bulge.

London, July 31.

A French communiqué says:—After a strong bombardment, the Germans attacked our new positions east of Oulchy-le-Château. We repulsed the assault and maintained our lines intact. On the right bank of the Oise there were lively engagements north-east of Fère-en-Tardenois. The village of Seringes passed from hand to hand and was finally carried by an American counter attack. Numerous enemy raids near Meaux St. Georges, east of Montdidier. At Bois-le-Prêtre, on the right of the Meuse and in the Vosges were unsuccessful. We carried out a raid north-east of Perthes-les-Hurlus and brought back prisoners. There are artillery actions on the whole battlefield. Between Montdidier and the Oise an enemy raid, north of Autheuil was repulsed.

British Aerial Exploits.

London, August 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is hostile artillery activity south-west of Albert and east of Bapaume. Our aviators dropped over eleven tons of bombs on enemy sidings and dumps. More enemy machines were encountered and we brought down fifteen and drove down six out of control. Six British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped three-and-a-half tons of bombs. In addition to those already reported, our infantry shot down an enemy machine on July 29.

British Captures.

London, July 31.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that since March 21 the British have taken about 14,500 prisoners on the Western Front.

The Enemy's Futile Efforts.

London, August 1.

A Havas Agency message, despatched from Paris on July 31, states:—The German resistance is gradually losing its character of a rear-guard defence. The enemy unceasingly throws in numerous fresh divisions in an attempt to slacken our advance, and it seems he is endeavouring to establish a solid line held by the bulk of his forces. Despite this, Franco-American forces are pushing forward. They have within the last twenty-four hours met with several strong German counter-attacks. They have broken them and hurled the attackers back to their starting point and beyond.

In the Rennes region, the Germans endeavoured to remove the danger of having their left flank turned by attacking strongly at St. Euphrase. The enemy failed to storm this valuable support point and had to content himself with creeping up slightly toward the village. As a result of the converging movement being carried out by the French and American troops advancing from Fère and by General Berthelot's forces moving up Ardeche, the foe is gradually being squeezed in another bulge which the Allies have created for him.

THE HATED GERMANS.

A Field Marshal Assassinated in Russia.

London, July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that an official message from Kiel, dated July 30, via Berlin, says that when, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Field Marshal von Eichhorn and his Adjutant, Captain Von Dressler, were returning from the Casino near Von Eichhorn's house, a man drove closely past them in a cab and threw a bomb. Both were very seriously wounded and subsequently died. The assassin and cab-driver were arrested. An enquiry has established that the crime originated among the Social Revolutionaries at Moscow.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A Matter of Domestic Policy.

London, July 31.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking at the Savoy Hotel, declared that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the War Conference had this year considered the question of Preference. The recent announcement on the subject was made on behalf of the British Government as a statement of domestic policy.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

London, July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a message from Kovno gives the information that cholera in Petrograd is continually increasing. On July 20, 70 cases were recorded and on the 21st there were 209 cases.

NO PEACE OFFERS TO BRITAIN.

London, July 31.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lee Smith, Mr. Balfour stated that no enemy Government had approached the British Government regarding peace.

GERMAN BOMBING OF HOSPITALS.

London, July 31.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. MacPherson stated regarding the German Government's attempt to justify the bombing of Etaples hospital on the night of July 19, on the ground that the red cross was not shown, that he was satisfied that the red cross was shown then. Anyhow hospitals were bombed on the night of May 31, although photographs in the German newspaper showed the red cross displayed thereon on May 27.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN ACTIVITIES.

A Strong Attack Repulsed.

London, July 31.

An Italian official message states:—We completely repulsed a strong attack against Cornone.

Naval Air Raids.

London, July 31.

An Italian naval official message states:—In the Upper Adriatic, the Air Service, early on the morning of July 30, bombarded military and harbour works at Pola. A strong attack lasted two hours. The most important results were obtained. Several serious fires were observed, especially in the localities of submarine and aviation stations. All the machines safely returned.

ALLIED CO-ORDINATION.

A Food Supply Committee.

London, July 31.

The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy, and America have appointed a permanent committee to study the supply of food programmes and to co-ordinate them regarding available shipping.

ALLIES' AIMS IN RUSSIA.

No Idea of Territorial Aggrandisement.

London, July 31.

Reuter is informed that the object of the Allies' action in Russia is to assist the Czechoslovak armies and prevent any danger thereto from Germany, also to prevent at any cost the Germanisation of any portion of Russia. The Allies have not the slightest intention of doing anything tending towards their territorial aggrandisement. Their main purpose is the maintenance of Russian sovereignty. "Not a single soldier will remain in Russia when these objects have been attained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

A Valuable Point Captured.

London, July 31.

Reuter correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening, says: Butte Chalmont has been in the centre of the enemy resistance west of the salient and its capture by the Allies brings the much needed assistance to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It will be to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It will be certainly costly to take the Forest of Nesles, but there are alternative possibilities in the open ground west of the railway now that Butte Chalmont is in our hands. Against that must be set the fact that the Germans still hold both flanks of the salient. It is still impossible to estimate the enemy's enormous losses in munitions. The forest roads are bordered with shells for miles and dumps, covering acres, piled to the height of a man have been discovered.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured prisoners in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighbourhoods of Lens, Béthune and the northern sector of our front. We drove off raiders southward of La Bassée. The enemy's artillery is active astride the Somme, about the Merri and Kemmel sector.

An American official message says: We repulsed counter-attacks, after severe fighting, on the Ourcq and improved our positions.

An Anglo-French Attack.

London, July 31.

Correspondents with the French armies state that the attack on the front Oulchy-le-Château, on Grand Bois and Butte Chalmont was carried out by Anglo-French divisions. The British, according to a French Staff Officer, bore the hardest part of the work and fought brilliantly, storming the line of heights beyond Rozy and advancing over the open ground sloping gradually to the enemy's positions, through a terrific fire.

A New Battle Foreseen.

Paris, July 31.

Experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to the new great battle. The enemy is striving most desperately to consolidate his front on both wings.

German Hope of Revenge.

Paris, July 31.

A semi-official message says: The Allies north of the Marne are no longer facing isolated rear-guards, but a continuous line of resistance defended by considerable forces. Five fresh enemy divisions were identified yesterday, including some of the best. The enemy is undoubtedly busily reorganising his rear and has not lost hope of revenge either on this front or elsewhere.

An Allied Attack Expected.

Amsterdam, July 31.

The "Westfälische Zeitung" expert is of opinion that General Foch will renew his attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 29.

The silver market is quiet.

U. S. MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

A Man Afraid of Nothing.

common man's nerves at the wasteful job of frantic fusing. And he told me some delightful anecdotes all on the same subject.

Mr. Carnegie, who knew his gift of optimism, brought him from Italy the picture of a poor old monk sitting with his two hands over his stomach and laughing convulsively. He keeps the picture in his working room as a source of strength. His ideal character is one of his workmen who, refusing to strike, was thrown into the the canal, and wobb'ed, half-drowned and frozen, back to his home.

"And what did you do to your fellow-workmen?" Mr. Schwab asked him.

"Oh, I just laughed," he said; and that is what Mr. Charles M. Schwab does even when things go hardest and results are smallest.

He has done much work for Great Britain, and among his proudest feats, so he told me, was the provision of 27 submarines demanded by Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Schwab, who knew at the time nothing whatever about the details, promised them in nine months. He produced them, though he had to go to Canada to do it, in six months. He will do the same with the shipping, chiefly because all who work under him do more and better work under the contagion of his energetic laughter.

"Charlie" is such a good fellow." Hero worship always flourishes in the United States (though he may sometimes descend abruptly into the "Black Number"), but the worship of "Charlie" has, I think, a quality quite its own, and there is something more than a personal reason why half the American nation continues to talk of bonnie "Charlie" as if they were Jacobites out of season.

But the king they address so familiarly is a king of industry and anything but hereditary in his kingdom. Charles M. Schwab is not the first big business man to be set in charge of a great war industry. Stettinius, probably the ablest of all, but unknown, is Assistant Secretary of War; Ryan, copper magnate and railroad builder, is head of aircraft production. There are seven or eight others.

But none of these, nor all of

these, compare with the new Steel King in their appeal to popular imagination. From "Frisco to New York the people believe that Schwab will manufacture ships almost as quickly as the steel plates that made him millionaire. Hog Island, already the colossus among the world's shipyards, soon to be capable of turning out a "fabricated" ship a day, is to do his name more honour than even the Bethlehem Steel Works.

So I went to see Mr. Schwab, and in something under five seconds knew why half America felt happy, felt that all was right with the world when "Charlie" went to the White House and said he was "afraid of nothing, not even of the Ministry of Shipping. It is quite impossible not to laugh in his presence. He outdoes the reputation of Democritus "the laughing philosopher" of the classics.

He woke to the fact of a sudden. He was himself dazed, like the nation which arose from a half-blind struggle with the inherent wealth of the land, to perception of a million unrealised possibilities. "Charlie" said to himself one day, "What shall I do with this money? What can I buy with it?" His answer to his own questions were at first crude enough and elemental enough. One day at an inn he paid a \$4 bill with a \$100 note and said "Keep the change." The incident meant nothing to him, but it was retold all over the locality, and "Charlie" found himself regarded as an eccentric freak, a reputation not altogether desirable among the directors of a great business concern.

"Nobody can do really good unless he is cheerful." You spoil all good work in a man by blame and grumbling." "Never judge a man by his mistakes, but always by what he gets done." "Don't get men to work for you but with you." "I suppose few men have made more mistakes than I have." Mr. Schwab kept laughing out such maxims one after the other in the intervals of enough interruptions on the telephone to set a

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

LORD LICHFIELD'S DEATH.

London, July 31.

At the inquest on Lord Lichfield, a verdict of accidental death, owing to a gunshot wound while duck-shooting, was returned.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

Australians and the Production of Wine.

M. Alphonse Mathey, a leading French authority on the production of wine, is responsible for the interesting suggestion that Australian soldiers should take advantage of any spare time to study the methods of the French vigneron, acquired during 1,500 years of experience.

M. Mathey has recently been visiting Western Australia, and compares the climate of that country with Algiers, where for long years many difficulties were experienced in turning out a good vintage. Extensive experiments resulted in the discovery of a new system of fermentation, and the distinguished French authority believes that the adoption of this method would lead to the production in Western Australia of a really good light claret particularly suited to the climate. He suggests that Western Australian soldiers, possessing some knowledge of wine-growing should, perhaps, when temporarily unfit for fighting, be sent to Algiers to study the whole process on the fact that a French Commercial and Military Mission is about to start for Australia, this suggestion of M. Mathey will no doubt be seriously discussed.

There is too much meat in Western Australia, and the Pastoralists' Association are exercised as to what shall be done with the surplus. Last year there were roughly six and a half million head of sheep and the vast cattle herds of the North-West were increasing and accumulating fat to an extent quite out of proportion to the export shipping facilities. On top of these big increases of supply is the fact that many thousands of the young meat eaters of the State have taken to a diet of bully beef while engaged on a job far away from home. Western Australia is a land for the cribbed, cabin'd and confined Englishman to dream of just at present.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.

"a flood" came o'er him. He created the Bethlehem Steel Works, and discovered, for the second time, that his real mission lay along the road of labour. His genius stood out clear. He had found himself.

Was this the end? Was the United States only to be famous as a congeries of dollar kings, whose genius lay in dragging out wealth from the bowels of the earth? America's part in the war is sufficient answer.

New ambitions have arisen in nations as well as in millionaires. The Steel King is now on a national, not a commercial, throne. His laugh has become a national, not a personal asset. He and his ships and his shipyards will take place in history as makers of a new nation, united, and Americanised out of all recognition of its earlier self. National development has jumped 100 years since the news of the German offensive started on March 21, when the war first came home to the feelings and imagination of the American people.

And famous among its chief is, and will be, this most characteristic citizen, Charlie Schwab.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Proposed Establishment of
Salt Schools.

A meeting was held a few days
ago says the *Peking Daily News*,
at the Salt Administration, when
two questions were brought up
for discussion, namely, (1) the
establishment of a model factory
at the central part of the country
with a view to effecting reforms
in the manufacture of salt and (2)
the establishment of salt schools in
all the provinces and the dismissal
of all who possess no knowledge
of salt administration.

A Witness' Bigamy.
On June 19 Mrs. Villiers-Stuart
—the witness in the Pember-
ton-Billing case who swore that the
German "Black Book" was shown
to her in 1916 by Neil Primrose
and Evelyn Rothschild, British
army officers, both of whom have
since been killed in Palestine.
Mrs. Villiers-Stuart was charged with
bigamy. The allegation is that she married
Capt. Villiers-Stuart at Birken-
head on July 28, 1917, while her
first husband was still alive. This
is the woman who swore that she
saw Mr. Asquith's name in the
Black Book.

Testaments for Soldiers.
The New York Bible Society
recently announced that it has
given an order for a third 100,
000 "active service" New Testa-
ments to be presented to the
soldiers and sailors. The Society
also has recently ordered 300,000
copies of the Gospel portions of
the New Testament for general
distribution. These are the largest
orders for the Scriptures ever
given by the Society. The Society
has not been able to furnish the
Scriptures fast enough to the
camps in the immediate vicinity of
New York. Every few days a
shipment of several thousand
"active service" testaments is
made to Fort Slocum, Camp
Merrit and Palisade Bay. These
testaments contain a message
from Gen. Pershing, a suggested
list of passages to read in times
of emergency, and a decision form
which may be signed.

A Humane Negro.
In a vain effort to rescue a blind
horse that walked into the East
River from the pier at the foot of
11th Street late one night recently,
Herbert Barnes, a coloured janitor,
twenty-one years old, of 146
Avenue D, fell overboard and
nearly lost his life. He was carried
by the outgoing tide to Ninth
Street, where he was rescued by
several policemen with the aid of
a rope. Barnes was removed to
Bellevue Hospital suffering from
submersion. The horse wandered
from its stable in the vicinity of
11th Street near the waterfront.
Barnes and several others saw
the horse struggling in the water
and made efforts to rescue it.
They finally succeeded in lassoing
the animal and when they attempted
to lift it ashore Barnes fell
into the river. The horse was
again carried off, and when last
seen it was floating toward the
Brooklyn shore.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

The River System of Chihli. Capt. W. F. Tyler, Coast Inspector of Chinese Maritime Customs of Shanghai, H. van der Veen, Consulting Engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau, and Yang Pao-ling, in charge of the river conservancy department of the Bureau, who are all members of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, are to visit the Min Mu-Tan and other rivers in Chihli. The inspection of these rivers will take four days, and its object is to improve the river courses and guard against future floods.—*China Critic*.

A German Prisoner's Escape. A few days ago it was reported that a German prisoner who had escaped from custody in Japan and was recaptured had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude, says the *Japan Chronicle*. We understand that the sentence was not imposed because of the escape but because the man had in addition been guilty of theft, adds the *Kobe paper*. To punish a prisoner for an attempted escape otherwise than by a disciplinary penalty, such as detention in barracks, is against the terms of the Hague Convention.

The Hongkew Riots. Chinese constables in the Central District were armed with rifles on July 24 for the first time since the rioting in Hongkew but with the exception of the bordering roads of the district Hongkew was still without Chinese policemen, the men doing duty in other districts. Hongkew was again policed by some 90 Specials, two companies working two-hour shifts, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12. It will probably be some days before Chinese constables will be seen on night duty in the Hongkew police district, where outwardly, at least, things have assumed a normal aspect.

"Strike" Against High Fish Prices. Prices of fish at Hull have come down with a tremendous run owing to the arrival of large supplies coinciding with the refusal of London and other commission markets to pay the high controlled prices. Merchants who sent fish away on commission last week had large quantities returned to them, involving heavy loss; consequently they refused to pay prices which have hitherto ruled, and recently prices have dropped greatly. As against the controlled price of £5 12s. 6d. per kit or little as 3s. 6d. has been paid for gurnet, 6s. for small haddock, and 11s. 6d. for cod.

When Education Fails. Curious views regarding education were mentioned at a conference at the L.O.C.C. Hall, Spring-gardens, recently. One speaker, describing the ignorance of many members of local councils, said that on one occasion a borough councillor asked: "Adolescence, what is adolescence? A notifiable disease?" (Laughter.) Mrs. Cobden Sanderson said she thought the time had come when organised labour should be invited to take part in the education of their children. Miss Gladstone, Hammersmith, said that a working man manager once visited a school with a red handkerchief round his neck, but his reception by the teachers' was such that he never went again.

Polish Prisoners in Japan. There are a number of Polish prisoners in the German prison camps in Japan, taken by the Japanese at Tsingtao, says the *Japan Chronicle*. They are eager to join the Allied troops, but though their wishes have been represented in the proper quarter, nothing has come of their applications. As their pro-Ally views are well known, it is unnecessary to say that their position in a German prison camp is uncomfortable to put it mildly, for though they have been separated from the German prisoners they come into contact with them occasionally and have been severely beaten in consequence. Another endeavour is being made to obtain their release, as they would be glad to join the Czech-Slovaks.

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GENERAL NEWS.

OPIUM IN KANSU.

Preventative Measures.

Confidential Papers Stolen. For failing to take reasonable care of confidential documents entrusted to his care, a master mariner has been fined £50 at Plymouth. He told the court that he placed the papers in his coat, which he hung in his cabin, and they were stolen.

Sir J. M. Barrie Lets a Secret Out.

"I used to be asked by puzzled playgoers what it is, after all, that 'every woman knows,'" writes Sir J. M. Barrie, a lady who is arranging a charity performance of "What Every Woman Knows" in Glasgow. "I may not have known then, but I know now. It is that every woman should fight in the best way possible to her to win the war."

Woman's Return to the Homes.

Women understood their sphere of work far too well (said General Sir Edward Hatton, addressing women war workers at Chertsey) to interfere with men folk when they returned from the front. Men would find their jobs all available, and women would return to their homes and womanly duties in the social world quite naturally, but much better for having shown what they could do in a time of great national emergency.

A New King Edward Statue.

"A most lifelike representation," was Queen Alexandra's verdict, after privately inspecting a bronze statue of King Edward VII, subscribed for by members of the Hearts of Oak Benevolent Society. The statue, which cost £1,000 and is of bronze, on a granite pedestal, was unveiled recently by Lord Balfour in the forecourt of the offices of the society. It is the work of Mr. Herbert Hamption, A.R.A., and is intended to commemorate the opening of the Hearts of Oak offices by the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra in May 1906.

Sir Henry Wood Remains in London.

Sir Henry Wood has declined the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. While deeply appreciating the compliment that America has paid to British music in offering him the post, he has decided to remain in London. He has signed a new contract with Messrs. Chappell

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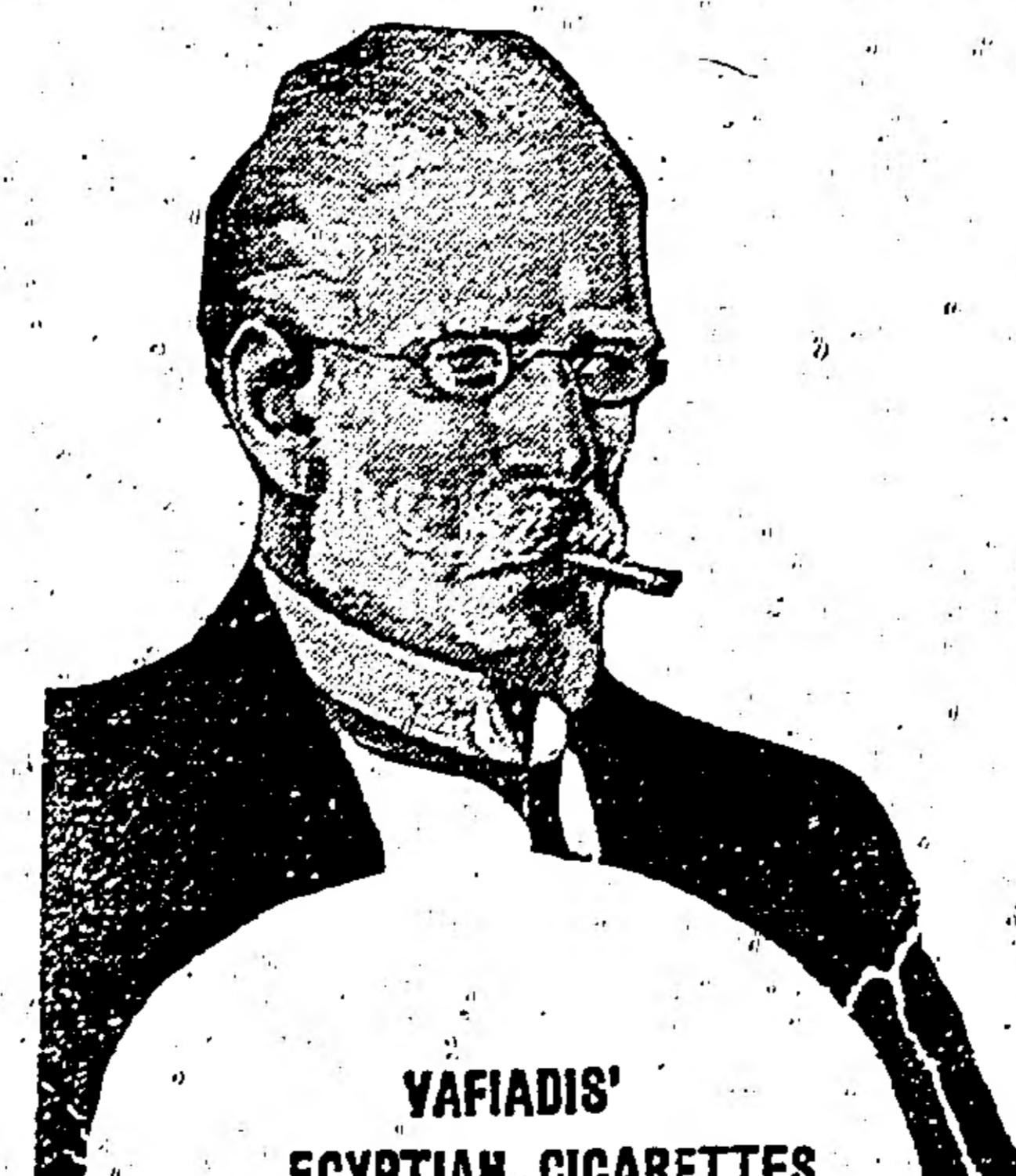
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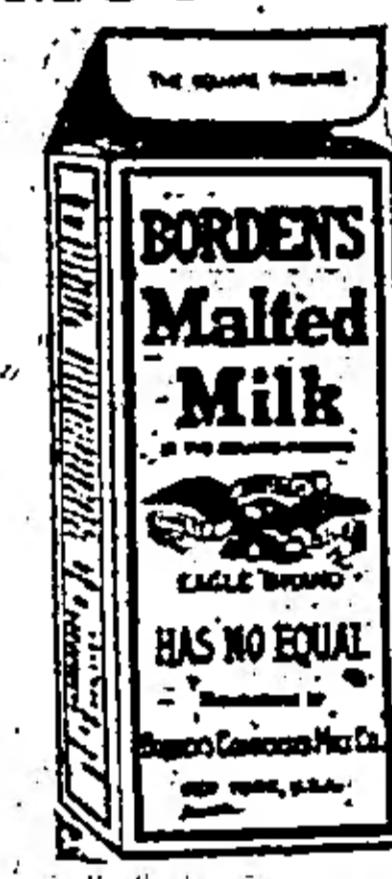
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

GRANT.—At Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2nd August, to Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, a daughter.

WATT.—On August 1, 1918, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, the wife of Detective Inspector J. J. Watt, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—RANDALL.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 2nd, Olive Mae Randall and George Howard May.

DEATH.

LOADER.—On the 1st August, P. A. Loader of Alex Ross & Co., Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY EFFORT.

In his latest speech in London, General Smuts made an observation of a most arresting character. He said, in speaking of Britain's war achievements, that these had been done silently, with characteristic calmness and dignity. In that sentence he expressed the sheer truth, for it is typical of Britons as a people that they are not in the habit of boasting loudly of what they have performed, whether in war or in peace. That is a characteristic of the British nation, and it is one that even our bitterest enemies cannot controvert. But while it is not the British way to indulge in cheap advertisement, there are occasions when the doubt arises as to whether or not our national reserve may not be overdone. To take the war as an example, many other countries which have not done a tithe of what Britain has accomplished have shouted their performances from the housetop, and their efforts have undoubtedly in this way been far more generally appreciated than they otherwise would be. There are times when it pays to let the world know what we have done, and for that reason we are glad to see that two of our Imperial statesmen, General Smuts and the Hon. Mr. Massey, have taken the opportunity provided by gatherings in London to make known a few plain facts concerning Britain's part in the war.

Yesterday we took notice of some of Britain's war efforts, dealing with the matter in a general way. We return to the subject in order to emphasise our purely military achievements, which may justly be described as something little short of marvellous. On the authority of General Smuts we have it that during the past four years Britain has raised no fewer than eight million men for Army service, and that at the present time we have the greatest Army in the field of all the Allies. Those are truly remarkable statements. The latter observation especially will come as a surprise to most people, for while it has been generally known that we have done wonders in constantly increasing our military strength, very few besides those in close touch with official circles can have realised the precise extent of the growth of British man-power. The raising of an Army of eight million men in the thick of a great war must be an unprecedented feat, and its magnitude will be appreciated when we recall the strength of the principal belligerents on the outbreak of the struggle. When the war first began, the Russian armies in the field did not exceed two million men, while the French strength was just over that figure. Britain's Army was represented by an Expeditionary Force of 160,000—the "Contemptible Army" which the Kaiser was to wipe out of existence in the first few weeks of the war. Even Germany herself did not have more than two and a half million men immediately available when war broke out, though by rapid organisation her joint strength with Austria rose to over five millions in the third week of the struggle, with strong reserves in training. These figures will give some idea of Britain's mighty, but largely silent, effort in building up a fighting force of eight million soldiers.

This military aspect of Britain's war-time energies has also just been touched upon by Mr. Massey, who states that of the soldiers contributed by the Empire, the British Isles have supplied seventy-five per cent, including four and a half million from England alone. These figures are most welcome, and they are made the more so by reason of their having been divulged by one of our Colonial statesmen, for they are a complete answer to the German lie that Britain in this war has been pushing the burden on to the shoulders of the Dominions. From the military standpoint alone, Britain has performed feats of an almost miraculous character during this war, and when the part she has played is belittled we cannot do better than reflect on the tributes which have just been paid her by two of the Empire's leading politicians.

Wrongful Diversion.

When the so-called Military Government at Canton began intercepting the salt revenue, we expressed the view that the development would not be permitted to go unnoticed, and we now see from a Shanghai paper that the Consortium Bankers have lodged a protest with the Peking authorities on the subject, intimating that this action is in contravention of the Reorganisation Loan Agreement. The reply of the Central Government has now been received, and this states that owing to the troubles in Kwangtung it is impossible for the Government to deal with the matter effectively or even to investigate it. However, a promise is given that when the unrest in the South has been suppressed, the Agreement will be strictly observed. This is a candid, and almost a pathetic, admission on the part of the Peking authorities of its inability to grapple with the Southern movement, at any rate for the time being. Had the Canton developments occurred at any other time than the present, we imagine that pressure would be brought on the Peking Government to impose its will on the Canton malcontents for, apart from the interference with foreign obligations which has resulted, the whole movement has had widespread effects in other directions. It is a serious matter when a group of agitators step in and commandeer revenue which should find its way to Peking and in the prompt payment of which foreign Powers have a rightful interest. That is what has been occurring at Canton, and the Central Government is so helpless in the matter that it can only stand by and do nothing.

The Allies and Russia.

The statement which is contained in a telegram to-day regarding the intentions of the Allies towards Russia comes at a most opportune moment. It emphasises a point concerning which there should be no doubt—that the main purpose of the Allies is to maintain Russian sovereignty and to counter German ambitions in this distressed country. But while that fact has never been in doubt among sensible people, there are always those who can see ulterior motives in any action, and, if only to pacify Russian extremists, it is well that it should be put on record that when the Allies' protective objects have been achieved, not a single foreign soldier will remain on Russian soil. We have no territorial ambitions in Russia; our mission is one totally to the benefit of the Russians themselves and one which will help them along the road of independence and freedom. In this as in every other respect it differs fundamentally from the German idea of oppression and conquest, which has been demonstrated in the murder of Count Mirbach and now, according to to-day's telegrams, in the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn.

Food-Supply Co-ordination.

The news received by telegram this morning that the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy and America have appointed a Committee to co-ordinate the food supply programme is extremely good. As the result of the deliberations of such a committee we can reasonably expect that considerable improvements will be effected, for each of the Allied representatives will receive the benefit of the advice and experience of the others, which should go a long way in helping to solve problems with which each and everyone of the Allies have been beset at one time or another in regard to this momentous question. The food-supply problem still presents many difficulties, which should be much lessened by closer co-operation among the Allies. Not the least important point with which the committee will deal is that regarding available shipping. In the matter of food-supplies the scarcity of shipping has always been a very serious aspect, but it may be expected that one result of the conference will be that considerable over-lapping, much of which has hitherto been unavoidable, will be done away with. The step which the Allied Food Controllers have taken is an extremely important one, and one which should have far-reaching results.

The duties of best men were carried out by Mr. J. H. Moore Head. The bride, who was given away by Mr. N. L. Raitton, looked charming in a gown of cream French hand-embroidered net, with picture hat of cream and black crepe ribbon.

Later in the day, the happy couple left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

DAY BY DAY.

THE DEVIL NEVER FAILS TO DODGE THE MAN WHO ALWAYS HAS SUNSHINE IN HIS HEART.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against France.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

The Colony's Health. During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of enteric and one fatal case of plague, all the sufferers being Chinese.

New Steamer.

The a.s. War Drummer is to be launched at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's yard at 11 a.m. on the 10th instant.

For Wounded Sikhs.

The fourth anniversary of the war will be celebrated at the Sikh Temple on Sunday next, between 2 and 4 p.m., when subscriptions for wounded Sikh soldiers will be invited.

Proposed War Bond Drawing.

We understand that members of the St. Andrew's Society are to hold a meeting on Thursday evening to consider the question of holding a War Bond drawing under the auspices of the Society.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, direction unknown.

War Anniversary Service.

H. E. the Governor and H. E. Major General Vautrin have expressed their intention of being present at the 11 o'clock service at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday. The collections throughout the day will be given to the Church Army Huts. The service will be on the same lines as in previous years. The Chaplain will preach in the morning and Archdeacon Barnett at the evening service at 6 o'clock.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realises he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to care them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-chen Road, Shanghai.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. G. H. May—Miss O. M. Randall.

A quiet, but pretty wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this morning, the contracting parties being Miss Olive Mae Randall, late of the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Knight Randall, of London and Mr. George Howard May, fifth son of the late Mr. Charles Benjamin May and Mrs. May, of Marlborough, Wiltshire. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated.

The bridegroom is well-known and respected resident of the Far East and has been for many years manager of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

The duties of best men were carried out by Mr. J. H. Moore Head. The bride, who was given away by Mr. N. L. Raitton, looked charming in a gown of cream French hand-embroidered net, with picture hat of cream and black crepe ribbon.

Later in the day, the happy couple left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

CINEMA PROSECUTIONS.

Interesting Points Raised at Police Court.

A number of summonses were heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, against the proprietors of the Victoria Theatre, the Hongkong Cinema, and the Empire Cinematograph Theatre. The summons against the Victoria Theatre was for failing to keep two buckets of water and a wetted blanket immediately outside the box containing the cinematograph machine during the performance on the night of July 27, and there was a similar summons against the Hongkong Cinema. This theatre was also summoned for not operating the machine in a box constructed of sheet iron or of wood lined with asbestos. The Empire Theatre was summoned for giving exhibitions without a licence.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (B), appeared to prosecute and Mr. M. K. Lo defended the cases of the Victoria and Hongkong Theatres and Mr. J. H. Gardiner in the case of the Empire Theatre.

It was decided to take the case of the Hongkong Theatre first on the summons for not operating the machine in a proper box, and Mr. Lo said that although a technical breach of the regulations may have been committed, he wanted to bring out certain facts and would plead not guilty. This building was inspected periodically by the P.W.D. as a fit place for exhibition and the cinema also paid \$2 a night for a Police Reserve to be present to see that there was no breach.

Mr. Lo:—Your point is that it has been passed by the authorities for a long time?—Yes, ever since the theatre has been running. It has been going on without any objection. There are certain precautions to be taken against fire, and those precautions have been taken, and, on the face of the licence, there is nothing to suggest that anything else should be done. I shall ask your Worship to dismiss this summons as trivial for a first offence, and I may also raise some technical points.

Mr. Jenkin then went into the box and stated that on July 27, at 10.20 p.m., he went to the Hongkong Cinema and found that the instrument was not being operated in a box constructed according to the regulations. It was in an ordinary room, but he would like to dismiss the charge. The regulations were that he had to be given a long time after that and he was obviously entitled to know on the face of the licence what the regulations were that he had to comply with. If the licence were given by the P.W.D. and the man complied with it, he would naturally think that all was right.

His Worship thought that a warning would be sufficient, but Mr. Lo asked for the summons to be dismissed. He said that the regulation was obviously meant to apply in the case of a machine being in the same room as the audience. Here there was a separate room, properly constructed and passed by the P.W.D.

Some argument followed on the point as to the regulations not being on the face of the licence or referred to, and eventually his Worship said he would like to make the visit. He had his authority as an officer of police.

Mr. Lo read the regulations, which state that the Governor-in-Council can authorise special persons to visit theatres during performances, such as the Director of Public Works, the C.S.P., or any other officer in that behalf.

Mr. Jenkin:—I am authorised by the Governor in that behalf generally as a police officer.

Mr. Jenkin said he could not say how long the machine had been housed in that way, but would not be surprised to hear that it was for a couple of years. He was aware that the building had been licensed by the P.W.D., but it was because the licence had not been adhered to that he had taken those proceedings. Any licensed house was required to comply with the regulations in the Theatre Ordinance.

Mr. Lo raised the point that on the licence there was no mention of any other conditions than those printed there, and this one, as well as others, were not mentioned. There was nothing which referred a licensee to the regulations even, and he thought that if a person had a licence it should be on the face of it tell him the certain things he had to do or should refer him to the regulations. On the licence itself were the provisions about accommodation, fire buckets and so on.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Lo, Mr. Jenkin said that he was aware that a Police Reserve was on duty every night, but those men were detailed by the C.S.P. and he did not know what their instructions were. He knew that they were paid \$2 a night. He had given no warning to the defendant before issuing this summons.

Evidence was next given by Inspector Kidridge, of the Police Reserve, who spoke to accompanying the last witness. The room where the machine was, had a floor constructed of concrete. It was on the first floor and there was an iron ladder leading down to the ground floor. This was the only exit. The walls were made of brick and the ceiling trap with a wooden ventilation trap. In the room was a number of boxes, apparently containing the personal effects of the men employed there. There was a show case and other inflammable material.

Mr. Lo put into the box the defendant, Mr. Lai Wing-kee, who said that the theatre was altered specially for a cinema and approved by the P.W.D. It was inspected periodically—about once a month by an officer of the P.W.D. His attention had not been drawn to the necessity of having a specially constructed box and he did not know that with the sort of room he had that one was required.

This was all the evidence, and His Worship thought that he was bound to convict, but Mr. Lo further addressed the Bench. He first of all dealt with the point as to whether Mr. Jenkin were personally authorised to visit, but his Worship did not think that that point mattered.

Mr. Lo:—It would be really intolerable in Hongkong if any rank, "may constitute a drumhead," even two where a third is not available but it takes at least three to pass sentence of death, and in such a case, however many members there may be, unanimity is required. The rules of the "drumhead" are summary, and while the sentence of an ordinary general court-martial must be submitted either to the King or to some officer deriving authority immediately or mediately from him for this special purpose, in the case of a "field general" even a sentence of death may be effectually confirmed by the general or field officer commanding the force to which the condemned soldier belongs.

The severe winter of 1340 gave us the blanket, which, it is announced, is now to be standardised. Tradition has it that the inventor was Thomas Blanket, a Flemish weaver settled in Bristol and fallen on evil days. One bitter night he and his wife were unable to sleep because of lack of fuel and scanty bedclothes, and in despair he went into his workshop to find something to add to their covering. He chanced upon a piece of rough, unfinished cloth which had been cast aside, and the great warmth derived from its use suggested the idea of manufacturing similar pieces as winter bed coverings. This he did, giving his name to the article, which soon brought him fame and wealth.

A correspondent writes to the *Spectator*—An item once appeared on the menu of a regimental mess: "Imbecile roti." The worthy Mess-Sergeant, no French scholar himself, relied upon a dictionary for his culinary titles, and made an unfortunate selection. The dish (which had caused much speculation amongst the diners) proved to be merely roast goose. A brother-officer, discussing the death of a distinguished soldier from "sagina pectoris," was thus delivered: "Poor fellow; a dreadful complaint! I know what it means: snake in the bosom." A friend, travelling in New Zealand, was invited to inspect a school. Finding a class reading an ode of Horace, he listened to the youthful translator, who arrived at "Post equitem sedet atra Cura." The rendering was certainly ingenious: "After horse-exercise the black lady sits down with care." Another correspondent asked:—"A propos" of mistranslations, is "chacun a son gout"—"everybody has the gout"—too much of a俏皮 for to reproduce? I have seen myself "Put down the blinds, "Baisse les aveugles." Perhaps in the same connection one might refer to the unfortunate husband who said "Je t'adore" to his wife, and was greeted with the retort "Shut it yourself."

Mr. Gardiner appeared to defend the licence-holder and Mr. Jenkin said that in this case performances were being given whilst entirely without a licence. The licence had expired and had not been renewed because of failure to comply with certain provisions against fire asked for by the C.S.P.

Mr. Gardiner made an explanatory statement saying that his client thought that the licence expired at the end of June. To get a renewal, certain alterations and an additional fire hydrant were required by the C.S.P. and a letter was sent to Mr. Cesar Clarke, the architect, some time ago. Owing to the failure of his clerk, or of himself, Mr. Clarke had overlooked the matter and nothing had been done when the licence expired and therefore a renewal had not been obtained. Mr. Clarke had promised to come to Court and state the facts. Nothing had been done.

Mr. Jenkin said that the point was that performances had been given without a licence or the fire hydrant asked for.

His Worship pointed out that according to Mr. Gardiner the blame was saddled on Mr. Cesar Clarke. Defendant went into the box and bore out Mr. Gardiner's statement.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Military law provides three tribunals according to the seriousness of the charge—the regimental, the district, and the general court-martial. Only a general court-martial can inflict the punishment of death or capital servitude and, however light the charge may be, it takes a general court-martial, and nothing less, to try a commissioned officer. In the United Kingdom, India, Malta, and Gibraltar it must consist of not less than nine officers, and elsewhere of not less than five. Each of them must have held a commission for at least three years, and five must always be of captain's rank or above it. Two-thirds at least of the members of the court must concur in a death sentence before it can be passed. On active service, however, the general court-martial may be greatly modified in composition and in weight. It then becomes the "field general," and a summary procedure, not recognising leisurely forms prescribed for times of peace, is sanctioned. Three commissioned officers, of any rank, may constitute a "drumhead," even two where a third is not available but it takes at least three to pass sentence of death, and in such a case, however many members there may be, unanimity is required.

His Worship:—I think that Mr. Jenkin was acting quite rightly.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:

Artillery Company.

Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

Transfer.

Company Sergt. Major F. L. Cooke is transferred from "B" Company to "A" Company, dated 1. 8. 18. No. 777 Lance Sergt. W. J. Crawford, "B" Company, is transferred to "D" Coy., dated 1. 8. 18.

Leave.

No. 714 Pte. W. E. Cook, M. Gun Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 21. 8. 18. C.S.M. F. A. Biden, Art. Coy., is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 30. 7. 18. Pte. P. E. Wolff, "B" Coy., is granted 5 weeks' sick leave, from 14. 8. 18. Pte. C. H. Davis, M. Gun Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Cert., from 29. 7. 18. Pte. F. W. Gibbons, "A" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on urgent business to date from day of departure. Pte. H. E. Pollock, "D" Coy., is granted 70 days' leave, from 23. 8. 18. Pte. H. E. Smith, Mounted Sec., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 22. 7. 18. Spr. A. W. Hurlow, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, to date from day of departure. Pte. A. Macdonald, M. Gun Coy., is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 31. 7. 18.

Care of Arms.

Attention is directed to the procedure to be followed immediately after finishing firing on the Range each day viz:-

(1) Remove superficial fouling (pull-through to have no gaps.)

(2) Pour 3 or 4 pints of boiling water through the bore.

(3) Thoroughly dry the bore, using clean flannellette.

(4) After the barrel has cooled, oil the bore. If the bore is oiled before it is cool it must be oiled again when it is cool.

Annual Musketry Course.

N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion who wish to fire at the Peak or King's Park Range in the morning will not attend at King's Park Range in the afternoon when their units are detailed to do so.

Equipment Board.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:- Friday, 9th August; Monday, 19th August; Friday, 30th August.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:- Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

Parades at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday, 6th August, 7.30 a.m. Annus Musketry Course.

Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill. Thursday, 8th Aug., 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.B.F. Class only. Friday, 9th Aug., 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineers Company by Captain W. Russell state:-

2nd to 9th August:-

E. L. Manning, Nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.- Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyemun, Captain James; Stonemasons, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Instructions for higher ratings, N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.- Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2) examination, Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant, Ovendene and Parsons, B. E., and Sergeant, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyemun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays, and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant, Barclay and White, B.E., and Sergeant, Williams, H.K.D.C. Sui War.

Detail of Belchers R. & L. August and detail of duties at Lyemun from 1st to 16th August inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Parades.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:-

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 6th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:-Corpl. Edgecombe, L/Cpl. Perry and Brown, Pte. Dyer, Ball, Stubbs, Satherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and H. M. Webb. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 7th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 8th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 9th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 10th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 11th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 12th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 13th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 14th August, 5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon at Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

Thursday, 15th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, 16th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Saturday, 17th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Sunday, 18th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Monday, 19th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Tuesday, 20th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 21st August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Thursday, 22nd August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, 23rd August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Saturday, 24th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Sunday, 25th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Monday, 26th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Tuesday, 27th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 28th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Thursday, 29th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, 30th August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Saturday, 31st August, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Sunday, 1st September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Monday, 2nd September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Tuesday, 3rd September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 4th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Thursday, 5th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, 6th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Saturday, 7th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Sunday, 8th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Monday, 9th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Tuesday, 10th September, 5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

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Acting Superintendent.

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P. D. SUTHERLAND,
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Sailing from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

| Destination. | Steamer & Displacement. | Sailing Dates. |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "Naha Maru" T. 12,600 "Iyo Maru" T. 12,330 | FRI. 17th Aug. 11 a.m. WED. 4th Sept. 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "Tango Maru" T. 18,500 "Nikkō Maru" T. 9,600 | SATUR. 17th Aug. 11 a.m. SAT. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | "Saizen Maru" T. 9,000 "Bombay Maru" T. 9,950 | MONDAY, 5th Aug. MONDAY, 5th Aug. |

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY 15. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, ST. MARYS, NEWCASTLE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, CALGARY, TORONTO, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificently and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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WILLIS 8,000 14th Sept. 1918.
REMBANDI 10,000 23rd Sept. 1918.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Yester. 1918. 1918.

Yester. 1918. 19

JERUSALEM.

Hopes Realised.

A Manchester *Guardian* correspondent writes:—From General to generation for nearly 2,000 years the Jewish people have renewed the wish at each Passover feast: "Next year at Jerusalem." This year it was given to some three hundred Jewish officers and men on the Palestine front to fulfil that aspiration. The Commander-in-Chief ordered that forty-eight hours' leave to Jerusalem should be granted to men of the Jewish faith, wherever possible, for the celebration of the festival. The three hundred who assembled were but a tithe of the Jews on this front, to say nothing of the Judean Battalion now training near Cairo, but it was a tithe representative of the dispersion of the Jews over the Empire and beyond. There were officers and men from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and a couple of officers of the French detachment decorated with the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre; two others who were Palestinians born, but were pursuing their studies abroad at the outbreak of war and joined the Allied armies; and English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish Jews. It was like the pilgrimages of old, when the representatives of every Jewry in the Diaspora used to journey to the capital and take part in the Temple service; although, if Josephus is to be believed, in those days they numbered a million.

The three hundred were accommodated in the mansion—one of the large private houses in the city—of a Bokhara Jew—who is absent in America. All the populace delighted to do them honour, for the Jewish soldiers of the Allied armies were the symbol of liberation. They had brought not only relief from the Turkish misrule, but the promise of the new Jewish nationality re-established in its old homeland.

Last Passover had seen the expulsion of the population of Jaffa and the threat of expulsion from the whole of Judæa; this year was a very real feast of freedom and a turning-point in Jewish history. The welcome to the soldiers was organized by the Young Men and Women's Association of the Macabees, whose aim it is to revive the physical prowess and well-being of the people. Distinguished by the blue and white sash, the national colours, inscribed with the shield of David, the national emblem, they were throughout the guides and hosts of the soldier-pilgrims. An official reception opened the feast, and was the occasion of much feasting. The heads of each section of the Jewish community spoke, all in Hebrew, for it is a point of national honour to talk the national language. The chaplain translated the addresses, and the welcome ended with the singing of the English National Anthem and the Hebrew national song "The Hope."

The Passover Eve ceremony took place in the large hall of the house, which was filled with the soldiers and a large number of their hosts. Each portion of the narrative of the Exodus from Egypt and each incident of the ceremonial had a fresh thrill in the historic surroundings. The words, which are typical of the spirit of the service, "It is not our ancestors alone whom God delivered from Egypt, but us and our children, who would otherwise be sets," came as the expression of our inmost feeling as we thought over the events of this annual miracle for Jewry—the emancipation in Russia, the liberation of Palestine, England's declaration in favour of the Jewish homeland. And we ended with rousing sing-songs in Hebrew and English.

On the second eve of the festival the Military Governor of Jerusalem attended the ceremony and aroused the enthusiasm of the men at the end of a short address by wishing them "shalom," the Hebrew greeting. The most rousing incident, however, of the feast was the march of the men through the old city to the Jew's Wall (often known as the Wailing Wall), which is to be rebuilt.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Another Attractive Programme.

Patrons of the Victoria Theatre are being well catered for at present, a new programme of marked excellence and variety opening last night. It will be continued to-night and to-morrow. The principal feature is the fifteenth episode of "The Seven Pearls," which completes this stirring serial and reveals the manner in which Ilma secured the whole of the coveted jewels. The issue is left in doubt to the very last minute, and only with scenes of the most excitement and drama straightened out and all happily ended. Those who find pleasure in dramatic situations should not fail to see the concluding instalment of this story. Another most enjoyable item of the programme is the photo-play "The Little Sisters," which is a really very pretty and charming two-part film which needs to be seen to be appreciated. The comic element is provided by "A Lesson in Flirtation," which shows how a bashful and nervous young man overcame his shyness and secured the hand of the maiden with whom he was desperately in love. Besides these features, there are two interesting topical films—another instalment of the War Annals and the latest British Gazette. The whole programme is well arranged and should draw big houses on the remaining two nights.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A DANGEROUS SPOT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the dangerous state of Wanchai Road, especially that near M. Y. San's biscuit factory. It appears that the road is being levelled out, and at present is only about half its ordinary width. In view of the fact that motor cars, motor cycles, sanitary boat, dust-carts, and other heavy vehicles are continually using this road, it is a wonder that a serious accident has not already occurred. There is just sufficient room for a motor car to squeeze through on this part of the road.

Yours etc.,

VALLEYITE.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Sir,—I regret that in my evidence before the General Military Service Tribunal I should have inadvertently made a statement which has given the impression that Mr. W. Gardner, of the Hongkong Mfg. Co., Ltd., is not an engineer. That this is not the case his credentials fully establish. While making this statement I should like to add that he is also an old and valued servant of the Company.

Yours etc.,

W. ADAMSON.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

An Admiral's Plan.

Lum Pok-yik, the admiral of the Southern Squadron, has decided to train three battalions of field forces and distribute them on the warships for the purpose of landing after bombardments.

Lung's Forces.

A report states that the new recruiting troops of Lung Chai-kwong will come to reinforce Fakien from Shantung, instead of going to Hunan.

Chartering a Gunboat.

A syndicate has proposed to charter the gunboat Kwong Hoi for two years at \$300,000 per year and \$800,000 as security, all the money to be paid in advance. Negotiations are going on at present.

The Junk Strike.

Many cargo junks which recently arrived at Kowloon had to return whence they came with the cargo, as on account of the junk people being on strike no transhipment can be made.

The Parliament.

It has been decided that the Parliament shall be opened on the 5th instant.

Proposed Attack on Kingchow. Shum Hang-ying, the Commander-in-Chief in the west, has proposed to the Authority that Kingchow be attacked in two directions—by land from Lok Hui and by sea from Shu Man.

COCKFIGHTING IN MANILA.

Tobacco Growers Vice.

Approximately 100 cockpits are operating in each of the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela, aside from numerous vine tiendas doing business there, is the statement made by the collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Trinidad, as a result of his observations made during a recent trip of inspection. In some towns from seven to twelve cockpits may be found distracting the people's interest from their everyday work. This condition, Mr. Trinidad ascribes to the flourishing condition of the tobacco region, the planters being rich as men, who had imagined a place of palaces and splendid ruins, and found rows of hovels and rubbish heaps. But already the cleaning-up process has begun in this wonderful year, and with England's helping hand it will be speeded.

Spring, too, was in the air, and men's work, like Nature's, can renew its beauty. So we parted, saying to each other, not the common "Next year in Jerusalem," but the other traditional greeting—"Next year in the Jerusalem which is to be rebuilt."

In his letter addressed to the secretary of Finance, the collector of Internal Revenue strongly recommends the extermination of the vine and cockfighting vices. It appears there are no ordinances existing against them in most of the municipalities of Cagayan and Isabela, and it would be best to pass some regulations and put them into effect. Mr. Trinidad's letter was sent to the Department of the Interior for endorsement to the executive secretary.

VICTORY BY AIRCRAFT.

How It May be Achieved.

The aviation correspondent of the *Observer*, writes:—

Among people who believe that the war will be decided by aircraft there is considerable difference of opinion as to the precise way in which the decision will be brought about. Some look to the wholesale bombing of great cities creating an overwhelming peace movement from the civil population; others picture the achievement of nearly complete mastery of the air by one side that the armies of the enemy would be deprived of the all important aerial observation, and, as a consequence, quickly suffer defeat; another line of reasoning calculates on the paralysing by aircraft of lines of communication so completely that the side weak in air-craft would be powerless to strike and helpless in defence. There is satisfaction in the knowledge that, so far as can be seen, in each of the directions indicated the Allies are now making the pace.

Take the first. With regard to such raids, last week's attempt on Paris and the effective attack by the British on Saarbrücken may be cited. More important work, however, has been on hand, and the great struggle on the Western front has employed most of the available aerial energy.

As to the "blinding" of the enemy by the destruction of his aircraft, this does not appear to be likely, in spite of the very great successes of the Allies in aerial fighting during the past two weeks. There is no doubt that the enemy have lost very heavily in aircraft of all kinds.

A big fire at Friedrichshafen, heavy bombing of enemy aerodromes, and the havoc created in German fighting squadrons by British, French, and American airmen, have indeed aroused hopes, where before they were scouted, that the second method may, after all, be a winner.

The destruction of enemy aeroplanes in March and April reached a four-figure total. The loss in skilled personnel and costly material, and the shattering of organisation, can only be realised by experts.

In the present month the rate of loss has been greater than ever; and in the new phase of the great battle there is good reason to hope that the Allies will reap material profit from this circumstance.

The losses in observation balloons have also been very heavy, owing to improvements in the methods employed, so that it is even foretold by some that the days of the observation balloon are numbered.

As to the attainment of a complete dislocation by bombing of the enemy's lines of supply, at the present moment this appears to be less practical, although undoubtedly both sides have suffered.

In this respect the Allies should be on top. In March the British alone dropped 38,179 bombs on the enemy's 2,465, and in April 23,900 to 2,033. Nor is there any reason to suppose that bomb for bomb, our work is less effective than the enemy's; quite the contrary. The figures, by the way, dispose of the suggestion that our official dispatched day by day put too rosy a colour upon the situation by making much of our work and belittling that of the Germans.

But, after all, may not the decisive effect of aircraft in this struggle lie in delaying the German successive attacks sufficiently to react upon German public opinion and endurance, and make it impossible for the military party to fulfil their promise and justify their policy? Such a result would be no less emphatic than the others, and would give us just as satisfactory terms of peace.

The evidence, in the writer's view, rather points to the last-given solution. Looking at the bombing and aerial fighting figures combined, he cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the movements of the enemy have been and are still being seriously prejudiced, and his time-table dislocated; and this very largely owing to the work of our aircraft. Possibly a detailed and authentic history of the operations would

ART AND ARTISTS.

The Leicester Galleries.

"Void of War" is the collective title of Lieut. Paul Nash's second exhibition of war pictures, held at the Leicester Galleries. They are essentially battle landscapes, in which the soldier himself plays quite a subsidiary part, although his sufferings are made very clear by the artist's grim concentration upon the horrors of No-man's land. Lieut. Nash has gained enormously in expressive power since his first exhibition. The convention chosen by him is one of extraordinary simplicity—a system of wavy lines and sharp angles admirably suited to indicate the weird shapes of the shell-ravaged soft soil, of shattered masonry, and of the constructive work of the trenches. Equally simple and telling is the restriction of his colour schemes to sinister browns and greys, with now and then a touch of red, the colour of fire and blood and rusty barbed wire.

Of the artist's sincerity there can be no more doubt than of the strongly individual character of his work, even though the convention adopted by him is curiously akin to that of the early Chinese masters. This kinship is spiritual rather than formal. Like the Chinese, Lieut. Nash aims at significant generalisation, and not at accurate detail. His vision is Dantesque. Again and again his pictures recall the powerful imagery of the third canto of the "Inferno." There is scarcely a drawing or painting in the collection that does not suggest the "terra lagermo," the "buia campagna," the "vento che baleno una luce vermiglia," the general oppressive horror of Dante's infernal landscape. All this is summed up with concentrated power in the large painting, "Void," which has been purchased by the Canadian War Memorials Fund. It is evident in every single piece, and peers even through the graceful arabesque of the twisted barbed wire curves in "Landscape—Year of Our Lord, 1917."

The Memorial Exhibition of the work of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, at the same galleries, will help to establish the fame of this young man of genius who was killed in action in 1915, at the age of twenty-four and at the beginning of a highly promising career. As the young sculptor was pure French by race, and as the unpronounceable Polish part of his name was adopted by a mere whim of his, he may as well be handed to posterity under his unadorned patronymic of Gaudier. Gaudier, then, as this exhibition proves, was a profound student of prehistoric, Egyptian, Chinese, Polynesian, Assyrian, and archaic Greek sculpture. Echoes of the art of these early civilisations frequently occur in his work. But in spite of his youth he had absorbed and assimilated all these styles, and merely allowed them to filter through his own personality. He was a sculptor in the true sense of the word—an artist who did not build up plastic form in clay, to be copied subsequently in stone, but who saw sculpturesque form in the raw block, and brought this form to life by means of his chisel, who set it free from its prison. His drawings are as vital and significant as his sculpture.

—P. G. Konody in *The Observer*.

Artificial Marble.

A new limited company has been formed in Denmark with a capital of 300,000 crowns for the utilisation of a Danish patent for making artificial marble—stone-like mass that may be moulded and will stand exposure to wind and weather. It may be moulded with a smooth and mirror-like surface, so that the expensive polishing process is avoided.

Experiments have shown it to be fully as hard and strong as real marble.

bring this point out. Without counting the figures for the present month, which would make the comparison even more telling, we have 60,079 bombs against 4,403 from the enemy—superiority of twelve to one.

EXETER SHIP CANAL.

A Little of Its History.

In these days a shipping concern not making big dividends is worth notice. There was a countess who lived quite a number of centuries ago and she was a bit of a Prussian, for, having a quarrel with embryonic democracy as represented by the citizens of Exeter, and being defeated in a lawsuit by them, she raised a monument to her spite in the shape of a weir, which injured the River Exe for navigation. Democracy did not succumb to the rebuilt, but thought about it tenaciously for three hundred years, and at the end of that time, having a sum of \$25,000, made a canal. It is not certain that the ghost of Isabella the Countess, watching the outcome of the citizens' hard and long thinking, did not even then find cause for sardonic smile, since the completion of the canal was a severe blow struck at the port of Topsham, also pregnant with democracy, which at once began to decline and now has long been at rest. That is history for anyone to read and believe or disbelieve according to fancy.

It may be that the Countess's meddling had something to do with it but the river and the canal look suspiciously like a married quarrel of the waters flowing under Exe bridge, for, thanks to the good intentions of the citizens of Exeter, they part company about a quarter of a mile below that iron span. The separated waters flow side by side, proud in their respective beauty and utility, sometimes a field apart, sometimes with only a narrow bank between, for five irreconcilable miles, and then fall into each other's bosoms just below Topsham and go on to these together, broad and placid, forgetful of their past.

The river nature made with her beautiful imagination, but, with all respect to it and to others in the like created, there exists no more pleasant strip of water than the old canal the citizens made.

It does not reek of the \$5,000 spent on its creation; it is modest and loves the fair country. The stranger going anywhere by train in the direction of Land's End via Dawlish and Teignmouth is surprised at the spectacle of a ship apparently half-buried in the midst of fields; for the canal does not advertise its presence by mercantile effrontry. With the trees and the meadows it is one; you find it by nearly falling into it.

Exeter, circumscribed by its walls, was much smaller than it is to-day, and you go through the original city, which is not altogether beautiful with age, to reach the jetty, where you hire a boat so cheaply as to make it a real pleasure, to do so. A companion you surely bring, for the expense is not thereby increased, and a coxswain is an asset in the boat and possibly a decoration.

You are now on the river in the port of Exeter, but if the steersman keeps to the right you will soon enter the canal. If neither of you know the way nor heed the floating signboard, but go on as the stream invites, you will miss the canal, which has a modest beginning, finding instead the weak and unhappy ending. This is not, however, the wear the Countess made, but it will drown you as effectively as hars, which is lower down the river.

Twenty minutes of steady pulling, keeping to the left according to the rule of the road, but out of the rushes unless it is June and you cover the golden iris, and Double Locks is reached. Here both you and the boat come ashore, the latter on to a little trolley, which conveys it to the other side of the gates, for these are opened only for the passage of ships. The port of Exeter has suffered from war. Napoleon dealt its trade, largely in wool, some very nasty knocks, and William II, has finished it altogether. Ships do not now come up the canal, but the hired boats carry many freights from the coasts of France, more precious than the lost ones and clad in hospital blues.

Below Double Locks the canal is broader, the course is clear to Topsham, and if you listen on the way you will hear the Countess's weir, for the river flows but a field away. There is no labour in rowing if the stroke is right, and therefore no cause for the rower to envy the coxswain's comfort in the deep restfulness. For upon the face of the waters, upon the meadows, and the bordering hills, the spirit of restlessness broods in beauty; restlessness is the quiet true life of everything, and it seems impossible that turbulence could come here.

Topsham grows gradually into sight, a quaint, quiet place, smalling of the sea, with the past in it more than a ghost. The reconciliation of the parted waters is drawing near—they are separated by only a bank—and if you land a ferry will take you across the river to the old seaport, which once furnished ships to fight the Armada.—R. T. Manning, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

BOGUS COLLECTOR.

Chinese Fined Fifty Dollars.

Two Chinese were charged on demand before Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe this morning with collecting bogus funds, purporting the same to be collected in order to perform certain religious functions at a temple in West Point and also to celebrate a festival. The first defendant was also charged with parloing a water pipe belonging to one of the subscribers and with bribing the District Watchman who arrested him. The second defendant was charged further with the theft of a fan belonging to the same house.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing Inspector Macdonald said the temple referred to was not recognised by the kafoung, and besides, defendants were not authorised to collect funds without their knowledge. When defendants went to complainant's house asking for subscriptions the latter gave \$1. After defendants had gone, complainant discovered that a water pipe was missing. The defendants were summoned back to the house and on the stairs a fok on the ground floor observed that the first defendant was extracting the pipe from his girdle, whereupon the fok arrested him. The fan was found on the second defendant's possession.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared to-day on behalf of the first defendant and recalled several witnesses.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Wolfe imposed a fine of \$50 on the first charge and discharged defendant with a caution on the second. The second defendant was also discharged.

Education Donation.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co, Shanghai have donated \$1,000 to the British Schools Endowment Fund. Bishop who would have joined the Colours.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

| | Ozs. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Beef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa | 24 |
| Prime Cut | 24 |
| Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk | 24 |
| Roast—Shiu | 24 |
| Breast—Ngau Nam | 20 |
| Soup—Tong Yuk | 20 |
| Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa | 24 |
| do. Sirloin—Ngau Lau | 30 |
| Sausages—Ngau Cheung | No. 1 26 |
| Bullock's Brains—No. | per set 10 |
| Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li | 50 |
| corned—Ham Ngau Li | 60 |
| Head—Ngau Tau | 1.00 |
| Heart—Ngau Sum | lb. 13 |
| Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin | 20 |
| Feet—Ngau Keuk | each 10 |
| Kidneys—Ngau Yin | 10 |
| Tail—Ngau Mei | 20 |
| Liver—Ngau Kon | lb. 13 |
| Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To | 6 |
| Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-ksuk | set \$1.06 |
| Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat | lb. 28 |
| Leg—Yeung Pei | 28 |
| Shoulder—Yeung Shao | 26 |
| Saddle—Yeung On Yek | 29 |
| Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong | 4 |
| Brains—Chu No | per set 3 |
| Feet—Chu Keuk | lb. 14 |
| Fry—Chu Chap | 20 |
| Head—Chu Tau | 18 |
| Heart—Chu Sam | each 10 |
| Kidneys—Chu Yin | 10 |
| Liver—Chu Kon | lb. 36 |
| Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat | 24 |
| Leg—Chu Pei | 28 |
| Loin | 28 |
| Fat or Lard—Chu Yau | 21 |
| Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk | set 65 |
| Heart—Young Sam | each 9 |
| Kidneys—Young Yin | 13 |
| Liver—Young Kon | lb. 28 |
| Suckling Pig, to order—Uhu Tsoi | — |
| Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau | 26 |
| Mutton—Shang Young Yau | 26 |
| Veal—Ngau Tsoi Yau | 20 |
| Sausages—Ngau Tsoi Cheung | No. 1 20 |

FISH!

| | Ozs. |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Barbel—Ka Yu | 26 |
| Bream—Pin Yu | 18 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu | 18 |
| Carp—Li Yu | 22 |
| Catfish—Chik Yu | 14 |
| Codfish—Mun Yu | 16 |
| Crab—Bei | 18 |
| Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu | 16 |
| Dab—Sha Meng Yu | 32 |
| Dace—Wong Mei Lap | 10 |
| Dog Fish—Tit To Sha | 10 |
| Eels, Conger—Hoi Man | 14 |
| Fresh water—Tun Sui Yu | 18 |
| Yellow—Wong Sin | 34 |
| Frogs—Tin Kai | 36 |
| Garoupa—Shek Pan | 44 |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu | 17 |
| Herrings—Tao Pak | 22 |
| Haltail—Cheung Kwan Kap | 22 |
| Labrus—Wong Fa Yu | 20 |
| Loach—Wu Yu | 26 |
| Lobsters—Lung Ha | 29 |
| Mackerel—Chi Yu | 22 |
| Monk Fish—Mong Yu | 34 |
| Mullet—Chai Yu | 16 |
| Sturgeon—Shang Ho | 18 |
| Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu | 14 |
| Perch—Tau Lo | 18 |
| Pike—Ka Pan Fong | 18 |
| Plaice—Pan Yu | 16 |
| Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong | 28 |
| Pomfret, White—Pak Chong | 32 |
| Prawns—Ming Ha | 34 |
| Ray—Pai Pa Shu | 10 |
| Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kuan | 15 |
| Roach—Chun Yu | 14 |
| Salmon—Ma Yau | 32 |
| Shark—Sha Yu | 8 |
| Skate—Po Yu | 8 |
| Shrimps—Ha | 25 |
| Snapper—Lap Yu | 28 |
| Solea—Tat Shu Yu | 28 |
| Tench—Wan Yu | 18 |
| Turbot—Oho How Yu | 18 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu | 80 |

FRUITS.

| | Ozs. |
|---|--------|
| Almonds—Hang Yan | 35 |
| Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho | 18 |
| Chefoo—Tie Chun Ping Kho | — |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu | 5 |
| (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu | — |
| Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut | 11 |
| Carambola—Yeung To | 10 |
| Grapes—Po Tai Taz | lb. 28 |
| Lemons, China—Ling Mang | 8 |
| America—Kam Shan Ling Mang | 7 |
| Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon | lb. 28 |
| Fresh | — |
| Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching | — |
| Sweet | — |
| Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay | 16 |
| (Canton), Cookin—Sha Li | 10 |
| Pearns,—Fa Shang | 10 |
| Persimmons, Large—Hung Tez | 12 |

食肉

火腿尾

肉牛腰

肉牛脾

肉牛肝

肉牛舌

肉牛肚

肉牛筋

VEGETABLES, &c.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk | — |
| Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tso | — |
| (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin | lb. 4 |
| Sprout—Nga Tsoi | 9 |
| Long—Tau Kok | 8 |
| Bitter Root—Hung Tsoi Tau | 7 |
| Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa | 5 |
| Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa | 5 |
| Red—Hung Ke | 5 |
| Shanghai—Ye Tsoi | 16 |
| Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi | 8 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan | — |
| Carrots—Kam Shan | 8 |
| Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Tsoi | 9 |
| Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu | 25 |
| Red—Hung Fa Chiu | 12 |
| Green—Ching Lat Chiu | 6 |
| Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin | 10 |
| Cucumbers—Ching Kwa | each 2 |
| Garlic—Sun Tau | lb. 8 |
| Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung | old—Lo Keung |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan | 45 |
| Indian Corn—Suk Mai | each 6 |
| Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi | 1 |
| Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai | lb. 5 |
| Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai | 8 |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsoi Ku | 36 |
| Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa | each |
| Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau | lb. 10 |
| Green—Shang Chong | 8 |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tsoi | 6 |
| Parsley—Kon Tsoi | lb. \$1.20 |
| Green Peas—Ching Tsoi | lb. — |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu | 3 |
| Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsoi | — |
| Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tsoi | 3 |
| American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi | 8 |
| Foocow—Foo-chow Shu Tsoi | 8 |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa | 3 |
| Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong | — |
| Sage—Tso So | — |
| Shallots—Kon Chang Tsoi | 7 |
| Spinach—Yin Tsoi | 4 |
| Tomatoes—Fan Ke | 8 |
| Taro—Wu Tsoi | 4 |
| Turnip Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak | 5 |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa | — |
| (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa | — |
| Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi | 18 |
| Lily root—Lin Ngau | 5 |
| Yams—Ta Shu | 6 |
| English—Young Kan Choi | — |
| Tau | — |
| Plantain—Tai Chiu | 2 |
| Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai | — |
| Pumelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yau | each 11 |
| Shanghai—Lo Kwat | 1b 14 |
| Walnuts—Hup To | — |
| Green—Sang Hop Tso | — |
| Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sei Kwa | each |

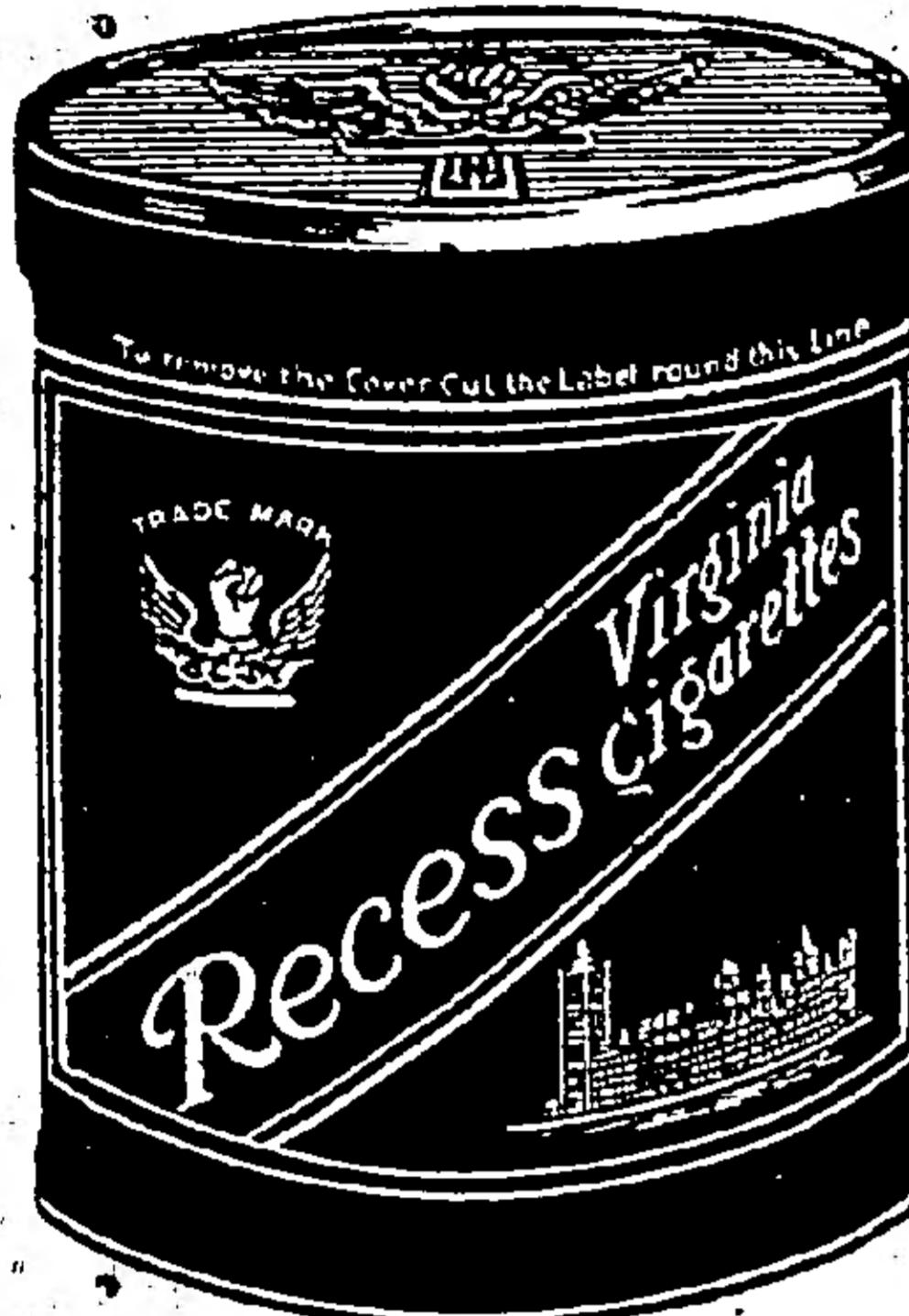
POULTRY.

| | Ozs. |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Chicken—Kai Tsoi | lb. 30 |
| Capons, Small—Sin Kai | 30 |
| Large | 38 |
| Ducks—Ap | 24 |
| Doves—Pan Kau | per doz. |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) | 17 |
| (fresh) — | |

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. W. Barkep, E. H. Thiel and J. C. L. Son in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918, at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1892. The Crown Rent is £440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Order No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANKING."

Having arrived from above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo are being landed stored at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns whence delivery is to be obtained from Goods not released on and after Monday, 5th August 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Monday 5th Aug. 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown, and all claims must be presented within one month of ship's arrival.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature as early as possible.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

CERTIFIED MASSEURS

Practiced in their own Home

by themselves.

Practiced in their own Home

by themselves